

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

1894.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
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COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Patron.—GROVER CLEVELAND, President of the United States.
President.—EDWARD MINER GALLAUDET, Ph. D., LL.D.
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Instructor in Drawing.—ARTHUR D. BRYANT, B. Ph.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTICULATION.

Professor in charge.—JOSEPH C. GORDON, M. A., Ph. D.

ASSISTANTS.

Normal Fellows.—WESLEY O. CONNOR, B. S. in M. E. Georgia School of Technology; EDGAR E. STÄUFFER, A. B., Lafayette College; HERBERT E. DAY, Ph. B., Brown University; JOSIAH DEARBORN, A. B., University of Michigan; CARL E. BOYD, A. B., University of Michigan.

Instructors.—MARY T. G. GORDON, KATE H. FISH, CHARLES R. ELY, M. A., EMMA POPE.

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Instructors.—JAMES DENISON, M. A., Principal; MELVILLE BALLARD, M. S.; THEODORE A. KIESEL, B. Ph.; SARAH H. PORTER.

Instructors in Articulation.—MARY T. G. GORDON, KATE H. FISH.
Instructor in Drawing.—ARTHUR D. BRYANT, B. Ph.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Supervisor and Disbursing Agent.—WALLACE G. FOWLER.
Attending Physician.—D. K. SHUTE, M. D.
Consulting Physician.—N. S. LINCOLN, M. D.
Matron.—MISS ELLEN GORDON.

Associate Matron.—MISS SARAH D. GIBSON, B. S.
Master of Shop.—ISAAC ALLISON.
Farmer and Head Gardener.—EDWARD MANGUM.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
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COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
Kendall Green, Washington, D. C., October 13, 1894.

The pupils remaining in the institution the 1st of July, 1893, numbered 92; admitted during the year, 27; since admitted, 34; total, 153. Under instruction since July 1, 1893, 93 males; females, 60. Of these 93 have been in the college department, representing twenty-six States, the District of Columbia, and Canada, and 60 in the primary department. A list of the names of the pupils connected with the institution since July 1, 1893, will be found appended to this report.

HEALTH.

No serious cases of illness have occurred among the pupils during the year. Excellent health has been the rule, exceptions to which have been slight.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION AND LECTURES.

No essential change has taken place in the general course of instruction since 1887, when in our thirtieth report a detailed statement of the branches taught in both school and college was published. During the year special lectures have been given as follows:

IN THE COLLEGE.

The Parliament of Man, by President Gallaudet.
Arena Gladiatoria, by Professor Draper.
The Character and Deeds of Capt. John Smith, by Professor Hotchkiss.
The Acquisition of Language, by Professor Fay.
The Weather, by Professor Chickering.
Electricity, by Mr. Ely.

IN THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

Peter the Great, by Mr. Denison.
The United States Navy, by Mr. Ballard.
Travels in Switzerland, by Mr. Kiesel.
A Rescue from Indian Captivity, by Mr. Bryant.
Running Away to Sea, by Mr. Sheridan.
A Story of Two Sailors, by Mr. Kershner.
The Childhood of the World, by Mr. Divine.
Daniel Boone, by Mr. Ryan.

DEATH OF DR. JAMES C. WELLING.

The institution has recently sustained a heavy loss through the death of Dr. James C. Welling, for seven years a member of the board of directors, and for a much longer period a cordial and helpful friend.

Himself an eminent educator in his successive offices, as editor, professor, and college president, Dr. Welling was qualified in an eminent degree to render valuable service at the council board of the institution.

Of a naturally conservative disposition, he was quick to see the advantages, if any there were, in a scheme for progress, and always ready to support a new departure if it could be shown to possess undoubted merit.

His frequent presence and words of cheer at our public anniversaries, as representing sister institutions of learning, were encouraging and inspiring. He will be missed and mourned in all departments of the institution as long as any shall remain who have enjoyed the great pleasure of counting him as a friend.

DEATH OF ALMON BRYANT.

The institution has been called to mourn the death of another officer who had rendered it long and faithful service. Mr. Almon Bryant, who for more than twenty-five years had been at the head of our mechanical and industrial department, died in July last after a short illness. Mr. Bryant had under his direction during all these years the many boys of our Kendall School who have been taught cabinetmaking and carpentry. In addition to this duty, he superintended all the repairs of our building, effecting many of them with his own hands. He bore an important part in the construction of several of the buildings, his services on several occasions enabling us to save the expense of a supervising architect. The record of his long connection with the institution is that of a man absolutely faithful in the discharge of every duty devolved upon him, and of conscientious devotion to the interests of the institution, often to his own detriment. His amiability and real kindness of heart, coupled with an unfailing readiness to "lend a hand," won for him the sincere regard of all with whom he came in contact. The position made vacant by Mr. Bryant's death has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Isaac Allison, of Washington, D. C., a young man very highly recommended, and who gives good promise of success.

CHANGES IN THE CORPS OF OFFICERS.

The only other change in the corps of officers is the engagement for a year of the services of Miss Emma Pope, of Frederick, Md., as an instructor in the Kendall School.

The assistance of an additional teacher was made necessary, mainly, by the admission as a pupil from the District of Columbia of a girl, who, in addition to the disability of deafness, labors under a serious impairment of sight, which makes it impossible for her to read ordinary books, without such a strain on the power of vision she has, as would be almost certain to destroy the sight. Under these conditions it seemed as much a work of necessity as of mercy to furnish a special teacher to this pupil. There is reason to hope that her eyes, with very careful usage and treatment, may become strong enough, after a year or two, to allow of her being taught in our usual manner in a class with other pupils.

PUBLIC EXERCISES OF PRESENTATION DAY.

The annual public exercises of the college took place on the second day of May, and were presided over by the Honorable Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior.

The Reverend Edward B. Bagby, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, offered prayer, and the essays of the graduating class were as follows:

Oration.—Fairy Mythology, Lily Amabel Bicksler, Pennsylvania.

Dissertations.—The Power of Public Opinion, Thomas Sheridan, Minnesota; Goethe, Hannah Schankweiler, Missouri; The Future of Jupiter, David Ryan, jr., Iowa; Agriculture in the United States, John Mutchler Kershner, Pennsylvania; Education in the Middle Ages, Louis Andrew Divine, Nebraska.

Candidates for degrees recommended by the faculty were presented to the board of directors as follows:

Degree of master of arts (normal fellows).—Seth W. Gregory, B. A., Beloit, Wis., 1893; Harvey P. Grow, B. A., western Maryland, 1893; Barton Sensenig, B. S., Haverford, Pa., 1893; Marcus P. McClure, B. A., Parsons, Iowa, 1893.

Degree of bachelor of arts.—Lily Amabel Bicksler, John Mutchler Kershner, Hannah Schankweiler, Thomas Sheridan.

Degree of bachelor of science.—Louis Andrew Divine, David Ryan.

Normal student, 1893-94.—Emma Pope, Maryland.

In presenting the candidates for degrees, President Gallaudet spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF PRESIDENT GALLAUDET.

MR. SECRETARY AND GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS: The lapse of another year brings to me again the pleasant duty of presenting to you the young ladies and young gentlemen of our college as candidates for its academic honors. You are aware that our college undertakes the advanced education of deaf young ladies and young gentlemen up to the point of making it proper for us to confer upon them the degrees usually conferred in colleges. I have the pleasure of presenting to you another class which has gone on to this point successfully through the curriculum of our college. I am requested by the faculty to speak of the cases of Mr. Divine and Mr. Ryan, who have not quite completed the examinations usually required up to this time, but who will meet all demands before their degrees are conferred. So I present the class as a whole for the degrees which, within a very short time, they will have completely earned.

You are also aware, gentlemen, that within the last three years we have added to our college work an important department for the training of well-educated young women and young men, who possess all their faculties, to be teachers of the deaf. Our last year has been a successful one in this department, and I now have the pleasure of presenting to you the members of our third normal class, four of them for the degree of master of arts, and a young lady for the certificate of honorable graduation from our normal department. These young people have all of them pursued liberal courses of study in institutions other than this. Their training here has been in the work of educating the deaf, and they have enjoyed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of both the oral and the manual methods of teaching the deaf. They will go out from us at the end of our year fitted to take positions of importance and honor in any school whatever in this or other countries to carry forward the education of deaf children.

We had hoped to have had the pleasure to-day of the presence of the honorable Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. Vilas, who a few years ago gave us a visit of encouragement in his office, which he then filled, as Secretary of the Interior. We were especially pleased at the prospect of his coming, from the fact that, within a few months, he has been appointed by the Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate to be a member of our board of directors. I received, a short time since, from him a message expressing his great regret that a meeting of a very important committee of the Senate made it absolutely impossible for him to fill his engagement. But, happily, we have present to-day, as our presiding officer, the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, in important matters our official head, who has kindly said he would address a few words to the graduating class in the place of Senator Vilas.

I have the great pleasure of introducing Secretary Smith, who will now speak to our young people and to the friends of the college. [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF SECRETARY SMITH.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Your exercises this afternoon have been a source of great pleasure to us. I might also say a source of inspiration. The language which you speak is to me as wonderful and as mysterious as the language which I speak is to you.

I have listened to the Power of Public Opinion ; I have heard the story of Goethe; I have desired to spend at least one night under the five moons of Jupiter, and I have heard sound economical doctrine taught upon the subject of agriculture. Wherever a good school or a good college is found sound principles of economics are taught also. [Applause.] I have also learned of the education in the Middle Ages, and, last, of fairy mythology ; and I have found that, at least in one respect, you are just as we are—the ladies beat the gentlemen talking. [Laughter.]

I have been handed a book since I came here from which I gather information that astonishes me. I have no doubt it is familiar to most of the citizens of Washington; but to those of us away from Washington—away from near proximity to this college—it is wonderful to learn that fifty-seven who have gone out from the college are now engaged in teaching; that four have entered the ministry; three are editors and newspaper publishers; fifteen have entered the civil service of the Government, and soon and so on. At least one is practicing law. It shows the opportunity that a kind Providence has given to us all; it shows how wonderful are His dispensations; for, that which at first might seem to be a loss, through the guidance and blessings of an institution like this, lifts you above your fellow-men, and gives to you blessings which many do not receive. How far are your opportunities beyond those of your ordinary fellow-citizens endowed with speech, but not blessed with the educational advantages, the mental, the moral, and the spiritual advantages which you have received. Along with those advantages come responsibilities. Every step of progress given to one of us here on earth brings with it a duty, a duty to our fellow-men, to be performed under the eyes of our Heavenly Father. And yours, I would say, is the duty to see that all who have not been given voice and hearing shall receive, as far as possible, advantages somewhat similar to those which you here have had afforded to you. And I say that you will not fulfill your duty—a duty following the opportunities you have here had—unless at least a large portion of your lives is given to watchfulness and care for those who must use the same language which you are compelled to use.

At least you have made one accomplishment by your exercises here to-day. You have furnished to us all a lesson that we can carry to the young men and young women of the country—to teach them what energy, industry, and opportunity can accomplish. [Applause.]

At the conclusion of Secretary Smith's speech, President Gallaudet said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It was expected on this afternoon that Senator Hawley, another member of our board of directors, would have been present to make an announcement to the alumnini of the college and to the public of recent action taken by our board of directors, which intimately affects the college, and I received this morning a telegram from Senator Hawley saying that the steamer on which Mrs. Hawley and their children had expected to sail early this morning for England was detained, and that that detained him in New York during the day, so that he would not be able to be present here, much to his regret, to discharge the duty that was set down on the programme. But we are favored again by the presence of our good friend, President Welling, of the Columbian University, another member of our board, who needs no introduction, either to the students of the college or to his friends who gather here on our anniversary day. We are always glad when President Welling can come to us from our sister institution of learning in the city and can give us words of encouragement.

I have the pleasure of presenting to you President Welling, who has a message to give you. [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT WELLING.

MR. PRESIDENT, MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is known to us all that institutions of the higher learning in the United States, while having corporate and official names and designations, are required, in order that they may explain to the public the differentiated work in which they are engaged, to indicate by special and descriptive titles the peculiar educational functions discharged by the schools which are embraced under their general official designation. Take, for instance, the oldest institution of learning in our land—Harvard University. When you take the annual catalogue of that institution into your hands, you will find that its work is classified in a variety of directions, and is popularly known by denominations which signify what any particular differentiated work may be.

The men of scientific learning in the land were rejoiced when it was announced through that great seat of learning that one of the Lawrences had founded the Lawrence Scientific School as a branch of Harvard University. The friends of scientific culture were rejoiced when they learned that Yale University had also received an endowment which enabled it, through the beneficence of Mr. Sheffield, to establish the Sheffield Scientific School. And so with all the great institutions of our land. They are compelled by descriptive titles to indicate their specialized educational work. In my own Alma Mater this differentiation has gone on at a rapid pace. I mean Princeton College, which is known to you as Princeton College, but that is a special designation. Its official designation is the College of New Jersey. Besides, there is the John C. Greene Scientific School, a branch of the College of New Jersey.

Now, it so happens that in our great seat of learning established here for the special benefit of those who are deaf (I can not say those who are deaf and dumb, because they are not all dumb), in this institution of learning established for the instruction of the deaf, as the range of its studies has grown, as it has ramified, as it has developed, we are required to have subclassifications by which we may know the various, and the specialized work to which it devotes itself.

Some years ago when a school was established here for instruction in the elementary branches of knowledge, so that the deaf and dumb might here receive training in the elementary culture which would qualify them for business life, or at least begin the training required for the more exacting duties of college life, we all remember that the board of directors called it the Kendall School, in grateful memory of Amos Kendall, well known in political history of the United States, above all, well known in Washington City, as his name will be forever preserved by this institution in the walks of culture, because of the interest he here brought to the support of education for the deaf.

And so we have here the Kendall School as a subclassification of the work done in the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the official designation by which the institution is known, and which, as you see, you have proclaimed and typified before you in the corporate seal expressed in the sign language. [Here the speaker pointed to a picture of the seal hanging on the wall.] Now, we have listened to-day to exercises which indicate a higher academic learning, and it has seemed to the board of directors, responding, I may say, to repeated and earnest entreaties coming from different parts of the land, and recently renewed in a petition of the alumni signed by a committee representing all sections of the country, that this department now receive a special designation by which its particular work, its distinctive work, should be signified at once by the name it shall bear.

In looking around, not only in this land but anywhere throughout the entire world, for a name and designation which should at once signify the distinctive work done here in the cause of higher learning for the deaf and the dumb, there was but one name that could arise, and there was but one name that was suggested to us from different parts of the land.

That name has already been signified to you in bronze in the statue which stands yonder on this college green, a statue erected in memory of a great work done in the cause of education for the deaf and the dumb, because it is a statue erected in grateful memory of him who was the founder of this system of education in the United States. I need not say I refer to Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, the founder of the first institution ever established for the instruction of the deaf and dumb in our country. [Applause.] And when I have pronounced that name I have told you a magnificent history and I have pronounced a eulogy, because it is impossible to name Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet without signifying the work he did for the deaf and the dumb of our whole land. Born in 1787, a graduate of Yale College, a teacher in Yale College, a graduate of one of the great theological seminaries of the North, a preacher of distinction, he early became interested in the education of the deaf and the dumb because of that sympathetic heart which brought him in close contact with one single sufferer from this difficulty of speech. That was enough to move him, and from that time he devoted himself to the study of all those appliances by which knowledge and culture might be brought within the reach of the deaf and the dumb.

We are all familiar with his visit to Europe, with the efforts he made in England to learn the rudiments of the system by which this education was to be imparted, with his visit to France; how he there matured his studies, and how, when he returned to this country, he resumed his life in Connecticut, a State from which General Hawley was to speak here the words of praise that have fallen to me, perhaps because it is a State in which I spend my summers, and in which I, too, can see the fruits of his great work and the results of that deep impression which was made upon Connecticut by Thomas H. Gallaudet, and not upon Connecticut alone, but upon all the States in our land.

Therefore it is that the board of directors of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb have ordained that hereafter its academic, its collegiate, department shall be known as Gallaudet College. [Applause.]

Professor Fay then said :

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN : We have with us to-day one of the early graduates of our college, who for the first time returns to be present on such an occasion as this. He feels a very great interest in the announcement which has just been made of the change of the name of the college, and desires to speak a few words on that subject. The gentleman to whom I refer is Mr. Will L. Hill, of Athol, Mass., who graduated twenty two years ago. Mr. Hill will speak what he has to say orally. He lost his hearing in childhood, but has retained his speech through care, though he has been totally deaf for many years. His speech was developed and improved through training while he was in college, and since then he has found it of very great service in the successful business career which he has pursued. Ever since leaving college he has been editor and publisher of a prominent newspaper in Massachusetts. [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF WILL L. HILL (class of 1872).

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN : On returning to visit my *alma mater*, after an absence of over twenty years, I find an unexpected and unusual duty imposed upon me. I am asked to say a few words, orally, as one of the alumni. This occasion might very properly call for an extended and elaborate address from some member of the alumni specially qualified to speak for it, and, in its behalf, to congratulate the whole college on its finally assuming a name which is historical in the annals of deaf-mute education, and has been a benediction to our class for three-quarters of a century. But such a prerogative does not belong to me, and my remarks shall be brief.

The changes of twenty years upon this green tell an eloquent and impressive story. The college has long since emerged from the swaddling clothes, in which I can almost say I left it, and assumed a garb befitting its maturity and strength. The evidences of material growth are no less conspicuous and gratifying than the proofs of intellectual expansion. It is with emotions of joy, pride, and exultation that I view the magnificent structures which adorn this noble green, and become conscious of the great development in the educational life and spirit of this community. For well do I remember through what devious and thorny ways our honored president was obliged to struggle, long and wearily, in order to secure for us and our successors the blessings which now enrich the intellectual and social life of our college. Coming here, as I myself do, from a life work which I well know would never have been possible for me but for the advantages which this college furnished me, and the ambition, strength, and self-reliance with which it inspired me, have I not unusual cause for self-congratulation and gratitude?

It was fifty years ago yesterday that the first electric telegraph message ever sent flashed past these very grounds, breathing a prayer of gratitude to God and felicitation to mankind. "What hath God wrought," were the thrilling words which passed over that memorable wire. It is thirty years ago to-day that the doors of this college were opened. When we contrast the times, and the wondrous development in deaf-mute affairs since, may we not also exclaim, with fervent hearts and triumphant feelings "What hath God wrought?"

The early days of this college were beset with trials and discouragements, hardly appreciable by those who were not direct sufferers from them. Propular prejudice was like a barricade between us and the hearing and speaking world. Bitter opposition and enmity confronted us in Congress and official station. But if there were men who sought the overthrow of this bold attempt to give to the deaf the same educational advantages which are vouchsafed to the hearing, so were there noble and far-seeing men who hailed the movement with satisfaction and confidence, and gave it their cordial and enthusiastic support. The memory of these men is enshrined in the grateful hearts of all the alumni.

Do you ask for the direct results of this enterprise, inaugurated amid so much doubt and discouragement thirty years ago? If so, I reply in the historical epitaph, "Look around you," and let not your vision be confined to this particular community, the cradle and nurse, though it be, of our intellectual liberty. Look farther, in almost every State of the Union, the results are found in the shape of young men engaging successfully in the higher pursuits of life, and nobly meeting the real test of manhood and citizenship. And when in years to come the stranger visitor to this beautiful seat of learning—Gallaudet College—shall seek for the epitaph of him who was its designer and creator, who brought to his self-consecrated work the same faith and enthusiasm which inspired his immortal father three-quarters of a century ago, and who labored with the same self-sacrifice and zeal—let him be told in the words which shine in gold over the north door of St. Paul's Cathedral in London, commemorative of the great architect, Sir Christopher Wren, "If thou seekest his monument, look around you." [Applause.]

President Gallaudet then addressed the audience as follows:

Before announcing the close of the exercises for to-day I will extend a cordial invitation to our friends who are present to visit, as they leave this hall, the Kendall School, where they will see classes of children in the lower department of this institution under instruction; and the gymnasium, where they will see evidences of the physical culture that we try to give here; and the college building, in the corridors of which they will find some specimens of the art work done by pupils and students in our department of art; and I may say, generally, I trust that our friends will all make themselves thoroughly at home on Kendall Green.

The exercises of the afternoon were closed by prayer and the benediction by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., Rector of St. Ann's Church for deaf mutes, New York City.

CHANGE IN THE NAME OF THE COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

The communication from the alumni of the college, asking for a change of name, alluded to in the address of Dr. Welling, is as follows:

To the Board of Directors of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb:

GENTLEMEN: Agreeably to instructions from the alumni of the association of the National Deaf-Mute College, at a meeting held in Chicago, Ill., July 21, 1893, we, a committee representing the alumni, respectfully present to the attention of your honorable body the following resolution adopted by the association:

Resolved, That it is the earnest desire of the alumni association that the distinguished services of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, the founder of deaf-mute instruction in America, should be commemorated by changing the title of that department of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb now known as the National Deaf-Mute College to Gallaudet College for the Deaf.

It has been truly said that with the appearance of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet upon the scene, the intellectual history of the deaf in this country begins. By him was founded a system which, embodying all the elements of growth and improvement, made the higher education of the deaf as afforded by the college a practical possibility. His work and the manifold blessings to humanity flowing therefrom are too familiar to call for mention. The honor for which we petition, of naming our college after this distinguished educator and philanthropist, may, we trust, find an echoing response in your favorable action.

Respectfully submitted.

THOMAS F. FOX, 1883, New York, *Chairman.*

OLOF HANSON, 1886, Minnesota.

D. S. ROGERS, 1873, Kansas.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts and expenditures for the year under review will appear from the following detailed statements:

SUPPORT OF THE INSTITUTION.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from old account	\$146.06
Received from the Treasury of the United States	63,000.00
Received for—	
Board, tuition, and room rent	4,046.38
Work in shop	425.50
Shoe repairs	17.57
Received from manual labor fund	159.89
Total	67,795.40

EXPENDITURES.

Expended for—	
Salaries and wages	36,100.54
Miscellaneous repairs	2,806.36
Plumbing, sewerage, etc	602.80
Painting	192.00
Household expenses, marketing, etc	3,943.69
Meats	5,077.06
Groceries	3,066.46

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Expended for—

Bread	\$1,521.76
Butter and eggs	2,111.70
Medical attendance	398.00
Telephone, electric clocks, etc	250.18
Furniture	325.64
Lumber	951.73
Dry goods	376.09
Gas	1,261.00
Paints, oils, etc	331.43
Fuel	2,514.70
Medicines and chemicals	277.56
Books, stationery, and school appliances	557.80
Hardware	401.76
Feed	663.63
Plants and seeds	374.75
Blacksmithing	122.62
Wagon and repairs	206.75
Ice	620.42
Manure	197.30
Live stock	390.00
Harness repairs	45.95
Entertainment of pupils	77.00
Incidental expenses	229.40
Crockery	330.37
Stamped envelopes	43.80
Potatoes	203.50
Expense of auditing accounts	300.00
Gymnasium apparatus and clothing	178.44
Printing	265.05
Typewriter	125.00
Expenses of directors' meetings	81.00
Traveling expenses of the president when absent on business of the institution	106.86
Balance	165.30
Total	67,795.40

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

RECEIPTS.

Received from Treasury of the United States	\$1,000.00
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EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid for—

Surveying	\$25.00
Building fences	234.87
Fence wire	68.82
Lumber and posts	171.31
Lumber	251.19
Fence wire	7.53
Labor on fences	120.13
Lumber and posts	121.15
Total	1,000.00

ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR.

The following estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, have already been submitted:

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, \$65,000.

For special repairs to the buildings of the institution and for the improvement of the grounds, including repairs of pavements, \$2,000.

For additions to the buildings of the institution, to provide additional dormitory accommodations and rooms in which to carry on instruction in the mechanic arts and useful industries, \$30,000.

The increase of \$2,000 asked for in the estimate for current expenses is made necessary by the very decided increase in our numbers, under the operation of the law of August 30, 1890. The full number of beneficiaries provided for by this law has now been reached, and there is every probability that a greater number of deaf youth than 60 will seek admission to our college as beneficiaries by next year.

It is believed that a consideration of this matter by Congress would lead to an amendment of the law extending the present limit from 60 to 80.

The third estimate, providing for certain extensions to the buildings, was submitted last year, but was not favorably acted upon by Congress.

The reasons which led the directors to ask this appropriation were very fully set forth in the report for 1893, to which, in connection with a resubmission of the estimate, your attention and that of Congress is respectfully asked.

The crowded condition of those portions of the buildings occupied by our female pupils and students, serious enough to awaken our concern last year, has now become much more embarrassing.

We have been compelled to deny admission to several worthy applicants, and many of those admitted are far from being housed as they ought to be.

The limit of capacity in all our dormitory buildings is more than reached, and we have been compelled to take rooms for continuous use which ought to be reserved for hospital purposes.

A very ordinary prevalence of sickness, such as often occurs in an establishment like ours, would place us in a very embarrassed, not to say dangerous, position.

The need for the enlargement and improvement of our college course of study, as set forth in our last report, is now more pressing than it was a year ago, and the directors are compelled to urge most strongly that favorable action be taken on the estimate of \$30,000 for building purposes.

AWARD FROM THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

The exhibit of the institution at the World's Fair at Chicago received honor through the award of a diploma and a gold medal. This honor was mainly in recognition of the advanced position of our college, in the course of study afforded, beyond that of any other existing institution for the deaf.

MEETING OF TEACHERS OF THE DEAF AT CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

An interesting meeting of the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf was held last July at Chautauqua, N. Y. This institution was represented by its president, Professor Fay, Professor Gordon, Mr. Ely, and Miss Fish. Much valuable information as to methods of teaching the deaf to speak, and of educating them through speech, was presented, of which this institution will be able to reap the full benefit, through the presence of its representatives. And in this connection it will not be improper to say, in closing this report, that in all departments of this institution a degree of attention is given to the

teaching of speech amply sufficient to develop in the younger pupils the power of oral utterance where it exists, and to preserve in those entering our college whatever vocal ability they bring with them. More than this, the experience of the past three years justifies the statement that the speech of many of our college students has greatly improved, while not a few who came to us entirely dumb have, in addition to the valuable acquisition of the college curriculum, secured a degree of speech which will prove of great value to them in the struggle of life.

All of which is respectfully submitted by order of the board of directors.

Hon. HOKE SMITH,
Secretary of the Interior.

EDWARD M. GALLAUDET,
President.

APPENDIX.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS.

IN THE COLLEGE.

From Colorado.

Paul D. Hubbard,
Max Kestner,
Sarah Maria Young.

From Connecticut.

Harry S. Lewis.

From Delaware.

Bertha M. Whitelocke.

From Georgia.

Albert H. Sessoms.

From Illinois.

Benjamin F. Jackson,
Clarence A. Murdey,
Frank E. Sahlberg,
George B. Whitelock,
Robert L. Erd,
Helena Rose Leyder,
Eliza Anna Gabler,
Asa Albert Stutzman.

From Indiana.

Alfred H. Robbins.

From Iowa.

David Ryan,
Christina Thompson,
William Miles Wright,
Arnold Kiene,
William G. Ashman,
John H. Brockhagen,
George H. Cummings,
Oscar Duea,
Lilla E. McGowan,
Waldo Henry Rothert,
Lyman Leroy Glenn,
Laura McDill,
Nellie May Pierce,
George Franklin Wills,
Elijah A. Kile.

From Kentucky.

Max Marsson,
William E. Dudley,
Robert Zahn,
David Ware Wilson.

From Louisiana.

Ross E. Nicholson,
Daniel Picard.

From Michigan.

Albert Eickhoff.

From Minnesota.

Ralph H. Drought,
Jay Cooke Howard,
Herbert C. Merrill,
Thos. Sheridan,
James S. Bowen,
Marie E. Pataude,
Peter Miklas Peterson,
Edith Vandegrift.

From Missouri.

Hannah Schankweiler,
Joseph B. Bumgardner,
Clara Logan Waters.

From Mississippi.

Hiram T. Wagner.

From Nebraska.

Louis A. Divine,
George W. McDonald.

From New York.

Bertha Block,
Mary Martin,
Nellie C. Price,
Josephine M. Daly,
Clarence A. Boxley.

From New Jersey.

Minnie G. Mickle.

From New Mexico.

Pedro R. Sandoval.

From North Carolina.

Ernest Bingham.

From Ohio.

Franklin C. Smielau,
William A. Ohlemacher,
Clara Kunek,
George Vernon Bath,
Minnie Easter Morris,
Albertus Wornstaff,
Frank J. Brennan.

From Pennsylvania.

Lily Amabel Bicksler.
 George F. Grimm.
 John Mutchler Kershner.
 Andrew J. Sullivan.
 Laura V. Frederick.
 Harvey W. Peter.
 Emma R. Kershner.
 May Agnes Gorinan.
 Mary Evelyn Stemple.
 Geo. E. Fister.
 Cora M. Reed.
 Sadie Eliza Griffis.

From South Carolina.

Sarah Antoinette Rogers.

From Tennessee.

Jesse T. Warren.
 Walter B. Rosson.

From Texas.

George Albert Brooks.
 Willie Henry Davis.

From West Virginia.

Lillian Ada Watts.
 John Ernest Stuck.

From Washington State.

Edmund M. Price.

From Wisconsin.

William H. Cusack.
 Richard Wallace Williams.
 James William Conrad.
 Francis J. Reynolds.

From the District of Columbia.

William H. Bartlett.
 Roy James Stewart.

From Canada.

Alfred Harper Cowan.

IN THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Females.

Emily Lucille Bennett, District of Columbia.
 Florence Brown, District of Columbia.
 Annie S. Bennett, Delaware.
 Iva Cole, Montana.
 Annie Couture, Montana.
 Charlotte Croft, South Carolina.
 Bertha Conaway, Delaware.
 Jennette L. Dailey, District of Columbia.
 Sarah L. Dailey, District of Columbia.
 Maggie Dougherty, Delaware.
 Katharine Fogarty, District of Columbia.
 Louise Fischer, Montana.
 Lena Flesher, Montana.
 Sarah Fleming, Delaware.
 Mattie Hurd, Delaware.
 Tena F. Jones, Delaware.
 Carrie King, District of Columbia.
 Nellie Lynch, Delaware.
 Laura Mayer, Delaware.
 Mabel Magee, Delaware.
 Caroline E. Moran, District of Columbia.
 Gertrude Parker, Delaware.
 Florence P. E. Phelps, Missouri.
 Gertrude Price, District of Columbia.
 Sarah Antoinette Rogers, South Carolina.
 Gertrude E. Schofield, District of Columbia.
 Mary Spurry, Delaware.
 Carrie Strong, District of Columbia.
 Millie Searles, Montana.
 Bessie Tower, Virginia.
 Sadie E. Talbert, District of Columbia.
 Emma A. Vail, District of Columbia.
 Maggie Vaughn, District of Columbia.
 Lillian A. Watts, West Virginia.

Males.

William Brown, District of Columbia.
 Howard Breeding, Delaware.
 Frank Carroll, District of Columbia.
 Harry H. Carr, District of Columbia.
 John D. Clark, Delaware.
 Lee Clark, Connecticut.
 George Clouthier, New Hampshire.
 Hugh Dougherty, District of Columbia.
 J. Clarence Dowell, District of Columbia.
 Jacob Eskin, District of Columbia.
 Charles T. Faller, Tennessee.
 Ernest Foskey, Delaware.
 Herbert Hurd, Delaware.
 Herbert Jump, Delaware.
 Louis Kirst, Wisconsin.
 George E. Keyser, District of Columbia.
 William Lowell, District of Columbia.
 Simon Mundheim, District of Columbia.
 Joseph L. Norris, Virginia.
 Walter B. Overton, Kentucky.
 Edmund M. Price, Washington State.
 Rufus F. Parker, Tennessee.
 Fred P. Parli, Nebraska.
 Herman Probst, New York.
 Walter B. Rosson, Tennessee.
 Carl Rhodes, District of Columbia.
 Arthur L. Swarts, Delaware.
 Roy J. Stewart, District of Columbia.
 Richard T. Thomas, District of Columbia.
 Joseph Wertzbowksi, Delaware.
 James Woody, District of Columbia.
 Bickerton L. Winston, Virginia.

REGULATIONS.

I. The academic year is divided into three terms, the first beginning on the Thursday before the last Thursday in September and closing on the 24th of December; the second beginning the 2d of January and closing the last of March; the third beginning the 1st of April and closing the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June.

II. The vacations are from the 24th of December to the 2d of January and from the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June to the Thursday before the last Thursday in September.

III. There are holidays at Thanksgiving, Washington's Birthday, Easter, and Decoration Day.

IV. The pupils may visit their homes during the regular vacations and at the above-named holidays, but at no other time, unless for some special, urgent reason, and then only by permission of the president.

V. The bills for the maintenance and tuition of pupils supported by their friends must be paid semiannually, in advance.

VI. The charge for pay pupils is \$250 each per annum. This sum covers all expenses in the primary department except clothing, and all in the college except clothing and books.

VII. The Government of the United States defrays the expenses of those who reside in the District of Columbia, or whose parents are in the Army or Navy, provided they are unable to pay for their education. To students from the States and Territories, who have not the means of defraying all the expenses of the college course, the board of directors renders such assistance as circumstances seem to require, as far as the means at its disposal for this object will allow.

VIII. It is expected that the friends of the pupils will provide them with clothing, and it is important that upon entering or returning to the institution they should be supplied with a sufficient amount for an entire year. All clothing should be plainly marked with the owner's name.

IX. All letters concerning pupils or applications for admission should be addressed to the president.

X. The institution is open to visitors during term time on Thursdays only, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Visitors are admitted to chapel services on Sunday afternoons at a quarter past 3 o'clock.

XI. Congress has made provision for the education, at public expense, of the indigent blind of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia.

Persons desiring to avail themselves of this provision are required by law to make application to the president of this institution.